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भाग 2 दंत सामग्रियाँ

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

DENTAL VOCABULARY

PART 2 DENTAL MATERIALS

(First Revision)

ICS 01.040.11; 11.060.01

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
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Dentistry Sectional Committee, MHD 8

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) (First Revision) which is identical with ISO 1942-2 : 1989 'Dental vocabulary — Part 2 : Dental materials' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendations of the Dentistry Sectional Committee and approval of the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1975 as Part 3 and covered glossary of terms for dental materials. Its first revision has been undertaken to adopt ISO 1942-2 : 1989 with a view to cover the latest terminology followed at the international level.

This standard under the general title 'Dental Vocabulary' is being published in five parts. Other parts in this series are as follows:

Part 1	General and clinical terms
Part 3	Dental instruments
Part 4	Dental equipment
Part 5	Terms associated with testing

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

Only the English language text of the International Standard (including alphabetical index) has been adopted in this standard.

Amendments 1 and 2 of 1992 have been issued to ISO 1942-2 : 1989, adding in numerical sequence certain terms, which have been included in continuation of the existing text of this standard (from 2.122 onwards).

Indian Standard
DENTAL VOCABULARY
PART 2 DENTAL MATERIALS
(First Revision)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1942 defines terms used in dentistry, particularly those relating to dental materials. General and clinical terms, and terms concerning dental instruments and equipment, and those terms associated with the testing of such products are incorporated in the four other parts of this International Standard.

This International Standard is intended to provide accepted definitions for a number of terms used in dentistry that could prove useful for the comprehension of documents aiming at the preparation and implementation of Standards, and to improve communication, through close cooperation with the Federation dentaire internationale, the World Health Organization and other national or international interested organizations.

2 Use of terms printed in italic typeface in definitions

A term printed in italic typeface in a definition, an example or a note has the meaning given to it in another entry of the Vocabulary, and may be found in any part of ISO 1942. The term is only printed in italic typeface the first time it occurs in each entry.

Other grammatical forms of the term, for example, plurals of nouns and participles of verbs are printed in the same way as the basic form.

2.001 dentistry[1] : Science and art of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases and malformations of and injuries to the teeth, mouth and jaws and of replacing lost teeth and associated tissues.

2.002 dentist[2] : Person who after completing secondary education, or equivalent, follows a prescribed course in *dentistry*, at a recognized (or accredited) university or dental school, at the successful completion of which, he (or she) is qualified to be legally licensed (or registered) to practise dentistry, by the responsible body in the country and is capable of undertaking the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of orodental conditions at the community and individual levels by exercising independent judgement without supervision.

2.003 dental office; dental surgery : Location where dental patients are received and treated by the *dentist*.

2.004 working space of the dentist : Space organized around the *dentist* and equipped for the positioning and treatment of the patient.

2.005 dental laboratory : Workshop where technical procedures prescribed by the *dentist*, and not requiring the presence of the patient, are carried out.

2.006 dental technician[3] : Dental auxiliary competent to perform under the prescription of the *dentist*, the *dental laboratory* work.

2.007 orthodontics : Branch of *dentistry* concerned with the study of craniofacial growth and development, the treatment or prevention of malocclusion and other dentofacial anomalies.

2.008 periodontics; periodontia : That branch of *dentistry* concerned with the study, prevention and treatment of diseases affecting the *periodontium*.

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[1] The designation of "dentistry" may vary according to the usage of the term in the country concerned.

[2] This definition is in accordance with the WHO, CIOMS definitions of a "physician" adopted by the World Health Assembly, Geneva, April 1972. The designation of dentist and dental schools may vary according to the usage of the terms in the country concerned.

[3] The designation "dental technician" and his technical qualification may vary according to the countries concerned.

2.009 restorative dentistry : Comprehensive term covering dental procedures in the dentulous or partially edentulous mouth; these may include operative, endodontic, periodontic, orthodontic and prosthetic procedures.

2.010 conservative dentistry : That part of *dentistry* which is concerned with the treatment and restoration of individual *teeth*.

2.011 ..... : That part of *conservative dentistry* which is concerned with the functional restoration of the *tooth*.

2.012 paedodontics; pedodontics/USA/ : That branch of *dentistry* which is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of oral anomalies, conditions and injuries in children.

2.013 endodontics : That branch of *dentistry* concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the *pulp* and the contiguous periapical tissues.

2.014 prosthodontics; prosthetic dentistry : That branch of *dentistry* which is concerned with the functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of the masticatory system by artificial replacement of missing teeth and associated tissues.

2.015 dental material : Substance or combination of substances specially prepared and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of *dentistry* and/or its associated procedures.

2.016 dental equipment : Furniture, machines, apparatus and accessories thereto, specially manufactured and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of *dentistry* and/or its associated procedures.

2.017 dental instruments : Small hand-tools specially designed for use in *dentistry*.

2.018 dental product : Any product specially manufactured, prepared and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of *dentistry* and/or its associated procedures.

2.019 dental device : Any article, instrument or appliance, specially manufactured and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of *dentistry* and/or its associated procedures, which is neither a *dental material*, nor an item of *dental equipment*, nor has been made specifically for an individual patient.

2.020 dental pharmacological materials : Those *dental materials* which carry out their intended function by actively affecting, either locally or systemically the normal physiological behaviour of the tissues or and pathological changes taking place in them, or by modifying the normal metabolism of cell or of invading micro-organisms. (Such pharmacological action may also be a secondary function of certain other dental materials.)

2.021 filing material : *Dental material* specially prepared and/or presented for temporary or permanent *filling* of dental cavities without necessarily restoring the form and/or function of the *tooth*.

2.022 synthetic resin tooth : *Tooth* made of suitable polymeric materials, with or without fillers.

2.023 ridge lap : Surface of an artificial *tooth* which has been shaped to accommodate the alveolar ridge.

2.024 dental restorative material : *Dental material* specially prepared and/or presented for restoring form and/or function of a *tooth*.

2.025 dental amalgam : Restorative material obtained by mixing an alloy for dental amalgam with mercury.

2.026 alloy for dental amalgam : Alloy within system silver-copper-tin, presented in fine particles so as to be easily mixed with mercury to produce a *dental amalgam*.

2.027 copper amalgam : Alloy composed mainly of mercury and copper, made plastic for use by heating and trituration.

2.028 dental cement : Non-metallic *dental material* used for lining, luting, filling, temporary or permanent restorative purposes and made by mixing components into a plastic mass which sets.

2.029 inorganic dental cement : *Dental cement* consisting usually of metallic salts or oxides which, when mixed with a specific liquid, forms a plastic mass which sets.

2.030 organic dental cement : *Dental cement* consisting mainly of synthetic polymers.

2.031 eugenol : Phenolic ether which is the principal constituent of oil of cloves (4-elly1-2-methoxy-phenol).

2.032 zinc oxide : Amphoteric oxide used as a solid component in filling materials, impression materials and, in finely divided form, in some polishing agents.

2.033 zinc oxide-eugenol cement : Acid-base reaction cement formed by the reaction between an active form of zinc oxide powder and eugenol. Zinc oxide-eugenol chelate is formed which causes the cement to set and harden. Modifiers may be added to both the powder and the liquid.

2.034 unmodified zinc oxide-eugenol dental cement : Cement obtained by mixing *zinc oxide* and *eugenol* without modifiers.

2.035 modified zinc oxide-eugenol dental cement : Luting, filling or lining material obtained by mixing zinc oxide and eugenol, one and/or the other containing one or more additives.

2.036 reinforced zinc oxide-eugenol cement : Modified *zinc oxide-eugenol cement* to which polymeric and/or inorganic filler have been added to improve its mechanical properties.

2.037 zinc oxide-EBA cement : Type of *reinforced zinc oxide-eugenol cement* in which 2-ethoxybenzoic acid partially replaces *eugenol* in the liquid, and an inorganic filler (alumina, silica, etc.) together with polymeric material is incorporated in the *zinc oxide powder.*

2.038 bonding resin : Unfilled resin used to assist the mechanical adhesion of a resin cement or restorative material to etched enamel.

2.039 acrylic cement : Polymer-based cement the setting process of which is a polymerization resulting in a poly (methyl methacrylate).

2.040 filled polymer : Reinforced polymer-based material. The reinforcement is generally obtained by the inclusion of inorganic material such as quartz or borosilicate glass. Polymerization of the organic matrix may be initiated by chemical reagents, ultraviolet or visible light. The set material may be translucent.

2.041 glazing resin : Unfilled polymer-based material intended to be applied as a coating to enhance the surface finish of composite materials.

2.042 composite polymer-based restorative material : Reinforced polymer-based material the inorganic fillers of which have been treated by a coupling agent to ensure chemical bonding with the polymeric matrix.

2.043 polymer-based cement or restorative material : Cements or restorative materials the setting process of which is a polymerization. They may be unfilled, filled or composite materials.

NOTE — The use of the expression "Resin-based cement or restorative material" is not recommended.

2.044 composite dental cement : Dental cement made of an organic polymeric matrix containing inorganic particles normally treated with a bonding or coupling agent.

2.045 zinc phosphate cement : Opaque acid-base reaction cement formed by the reaction between a deactivated zinc oxide powder, which contains minor amounts of other oxides, and a concentrated aqueous solution of orthophosphoric acid, buffered with aluminium and other metal phosphates. Phosphate salts are formed which cause the cement to set and harden.

2.046 silicate cement; glass phosphate cement : Acid-base reaction cement formed by the reaction between a fluoride-containing aluminosilicate glass powder and a concentrated aqueous solution of orthophosphoric and buffered with aluminium and other metal phosphates. Phosphate salts are formed which cause the cement to set and harden. The cement is translucent and mainly used for the restoration of anterior teeth.

2.047 silico-phosphate cement; glass and zinc phosphate cement : Cement produced by reaction of a powder the components of which are a mixture of zinc oxide, sodium alumino-silicate and calcium alumino-silicate with a liquid which is mainly a buffered aqueous solution of orthophosphoric acid.

2.048 calcium hydroxide cement : Lining or pulp capping material, containing a significant amount of calcium hydroxide, activated by an organic chelating agent such as the esters of salicylic acid.

2.049 black copper cement : Zinc phosphate cement containing cupric oxides.

2.050 polyelectrolyte cements; ionic polymer cements : Group of acid-base reaction cements formed by the reaction between a solid powdered phase and a concentrated solution of a polymeric carboxylic acid.

2.051 zinc polycarboxrate cement; zinc polyacrylate cement : Polyelectrolyte cement in which the solid powdered phase is deactivated *zinc oxide* powder, which may contain minor amounts of other oxides.

NOTE — The use of the term "polycarboxylate cement" without further precision is not recommended.

2.052 glass-ionomer cement; glass polyalkenoate cement : Polyelectrolyte cement in which the solid powdered phase is a fluoride-containing aluminosilicate glass powder. The cement is translucent and can be used to restore *teeth,* fill pits and fissures, lute and line.

2.053 dental wax : Substance, with thermoplastic properties similar to those of beeswax, specially intended for use in *dentistry*.

2.054 inlay wax : Wax, which by its composition, properties and presentation is suitable for making patterns for dental *restorations* or prostheses which are to be cast by the "lost wax process".

2.055 modelling wax : Wax, which by its composition, properties and presentation is suitable for making patterns in the fabrication of the non-metallic parts of dental *restorations* or prostheses.

NOTE — Various terms such as "base plate wax", "bite rim wax" etc, are used to describe modelling waxes which by their composition and properties, render them suitable for specific uses.

2.056 noble dental alloys : Dental alloys containing at least 75% by mass of gold and/or metals of the platinum group.

NOTE — These may be in the form of sheets, wires, or ingots for casting.

2.057 gold dental alloys : *Noble dental alloys* based on gold.

2.058 semi-noble dental alloys : Dental alloys containing at least 50% by mass of gold and/or metals of the platinum group. The total mass of these elements, plus silver, cannot be less than 75%.

2.059 low noble metal content alloys : Dental alloys containing at least 25% by mass of gold and/or metal of the platinum group. The total mass of these elements, plus silver, cannot be less than 70%.

2.060 dental ceramic : Material specially proposed and/or presented for the fabrication of ceramic prostheses and restorations.

2.061 opaque core dental ceramic : Opaque *dental ceramic* which provides a mechanically strong and suitably coloured base for dentine ceramic.

2.062 opaque bonding dental ceramic : Powdered ceramic product that, when mixed with distilled water or other appropriate liquid, applied to an alloy, and treated according to the firing schedule, will bond to the alloy surface to form a layer that masks out the visible metallic colour.

2.063 dental aluminous core ceramic; dental aluminous opaque ceramic : *Dental opaque ceramic*, the composition of which is significantly enriched with crystalline alpha-alumina in order to increase its strength.

2.064 dental "dentine" ceramic : Slightly translucent, pigmented *dental ceramic* used to give the overall shape and basic colour of a dental ceramic restoration or prosthesis.

2.065 dental enamel ceramic : Translucent, lightly pigmented *dental ceramic*, used on a base (or core) of *dentine ceramic* to simulate the natural tooth enamel.

2.066 air-fired dental ceramic : *Dental ceramic* to be fired under ambient atmospheric pressure.

2.067 vacuum-fired dental ceramic : *Dental ceramic* which is specially formulated so that it can be fired at much less than atmospheric pressure.

2.068 ceramic stain : Fairly highly coloured *dental ceramic* used to simulate details of colour and/or appearance of a ceramic restoration or prosthesis.

2.069 glazing ceramic : Relatively low fusing ceramic material, used to produce a thin, vitreous glossy surface on a ceramic structure.

2.070 surface staining; coloured gazing ceramic : Pigmented *glazing ceramic* used to modify a shade and/or simulate a surface detail.

2.071 ceramic tooth : Artificial tooth made of ceramic material.

2.072 ceramic jacket crown : Full veneer crown made of ceramic material.

2.073 metallo-ceramic crown : Crown the inner fitting infrastructure of which is made of metal to which ceramic materials are fused to obtain the desired shape and appearance.

2.074 ceramic fusible to metal : Ceramic material, specially formulated for use in metallo-ceramic systems.

2.075 metallo-ceramic system : System in which a specific ceramic material is fused to a compatible alloy to which it bonds.

2.076 colloid; colloidal system : Heterogeneous substance consisting of a liquid (dispersion medium) in which ultramicroscopic (1 mm to 100 mm) particles are uniformly retained in suspension by their electrical charge. They exhibit Brownian movements and are subject to cataphoresis.

2.077 gel : *Colloid* characterized by the retention, in a dispersion system, of a network consisting of distinct ultramicroscopic particles, the electrical charges of which give or tend to produce a jelly. They are often thixotropic.

2.078 sol : Colloidal suspension of small particles of one substance in another.

2.079 hydrocolloid : *Colloid*, the dispersing phase of which is water.

2.080 reversible hydrocolloid (agar-type) : Hydrocolloid which can pass from the *sol* state to the *gel* state by lowering the temperature and from the gel state to the sol state by increasing the temperature.

2.081 hydrocolloid impression material : Dental impression material based upon a reversible or irreversible hydrocolloid.

2.082 alginate-based impression material : Irreversible hydrocolloid impression material formed from a powder consisting of soluble alginate and additives which when mixed with water forms a *gel* on setting by the precipitation of an insoluble salt.

2.083 agar-based impression material : Reversible hydrocolloid impression material based on agar-agar.

2.084 zinc oxide-eugenol impression material : Rigid setting impression material obtained by mixing two pastes, one containing zinc oxide together with an oil such as liquid paraffin and an accelerator such as zinc acetate, and the other containing a resin such as colophony dissolved in eugenol.

2.085 elastomer : Polymer which has rubber-like elastic properties.

2.086 elastomeric : Having the properties of an *elastomer*.

2.087 polysulfide : Organic polymer the repeating structure of which is linked by disulfide groups.

2.088 polysiloxane : Filled silanol-terminated liquid pre-polymer based on a linear arrangement of alternating silicon and oxygen atoms with the silicon substituted with organic radicals or hydrogen, and capable of rapid vulcanization in the cold.

2.089 catalyst : Substance used in small proportion, that augments the rate of a chemical reaction, and in theory remains unchanged chemically at the end of the reaction[1].

NOTE — See also *accelerator, activator, inhibitor, initiator, regulator, retarder.*

2.090 accelerator; promoter : Substance used in small proportion to increase the reaction of a chemical system (reactants plus other additives).[1]

NOTE — See also *activator, catalyst.*

2.091 initiator : Substance, used in small proportion that starts a chemical reaction, for example, by providing free radicals.[1]

NOTE — See also *Catalyst.*

2.092 activator

1) Agent which triggers the initiator.

2) Substance used in small proportion to increase the effectiveness of an accelerator.[1]

2.093 regulator : Substance used in small proportion to control relative molecular mass during polymerization.[1]

2.094 retarder : Substance used in small proportion to reduce the reaction rate of a chemical system.[1]

NOTE — See also *catalyst, inhibitor.*

2.095 inhibitor : Substance used in small proportion to suppress a chemical reaction.[1]

NOTE — See also *catalyst, retarder.*

2.096 photo-sensitizor : Substance which when added to a material or chemical system renders it sensitive to the action of light.

2.097 elastomeric impression material : Impression material based on a non-aqueous system of polymers (polysulfide, polysiloxane, polyether and other synthetic material), which after setting shows rubber-like characteristics.

2.098 polysulfide based impression material : *Elastomeric impression material* based on an organic polymer in which the repeating units are linked by disulfide groups. The setting is commonly achieved by increase in chain length and cross-linking.

NOTE — The use of the terms "mercaptans" and "thiokols" is not recommended.

2.099 polyether based impression material : *Elastomeric impression material* based on a polyether with pendent ethyleneimino-groups. The setting is achieved by adding a catalyst (aromatic sulfon acid-ester).

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[1] Definition taken from ISO 472 : 1988, *Plastics — Vocabulary.*

[1] Definition taken from ISO 472 : 1988, *Plastics — Vocabulary.*

2.100 silicone based impression material : *Elastomeric impression material* based on polycondensation or polyaddition of organic polysiloxanes with reacting (OH) — or vinyl — groups respectively. The setting is commonly achieved by increase in chain length and cross-linking.

2.101 functional impression material : Impression material intended to record the form of the denture supporting tissues under functional conditions.

2.102 gypsum : Raw material of natural origin consisting mainly of calcium sulfate dihydrate ($CaSO_4 . 2H_2O$).

NOTE

1) This term is often incorrectly used to refer to the hemihydrate (α and β forms) which is used as the bonding in gypsum-bonded investments and the anhydrous form.

2.103 plaster : Calcium sulfate hemihydrate ($CaSO_4 . ½H_2O$) obtained by a partial dehydration of *gypsum*. The term plaster also applies to a mixture prepared for use consisting of water and calcium sulfate hemihydrate.

2.104 calcium sulfate hemihydrate (so-called **alpha**) **:** Product obtained by calcining *gypsum* under steam pressure. It is composed of regularly shaped grains, with low porosity, and requires little water for a satisfactory mix. (Sometimes called in English "dental artificial stone".)

2.105 calcium sulfate hemihydrate (so-called **alpha modified**) **:** Product obtained by calcining *gypsum* in an aqueous solution of calcium chloride. It requires even less water than alpha type for a satisfactory mix.

2.106 calcium sulfate hemihydrate (so-called **beta**) **:** Product obtained by calcining *gypsum* in a dry way. Its grains constitute agglomerates. It has a high porosity and requires much water for a satisfactory mix.

2.107 special plasters : Products based on calcium sulfate hemihydrate, obtained either by a special manufacturing process, or by the addition of products likely to give particular behaviour and/or properties, or both.

2.108 casting investment : Material consisting mainly of a suitable allotrope of silica, to give the desired thermal expansion and a bonding material. It is used to form the mould for dental castings. The bonding agent may be either

a) *gypsum* for comparatively low-fusing precious or base metal alloys, or

b) phosphates or silicates for comparatively high-fusing precious or base metal alloys.

2.109 separating agent : Material which facilitates the separation of two surfaces.

2.110 dental duplicating material : Material specifically prepared and/or presented for taking impressions of *models* (*casts* /USA/).

2.111 denture relining : Process of providing a new fitting surface to a denture.

2.112 denture lining material : Material that is specially prepared and/or presented for lining dentures.

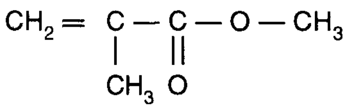
2.113 soft denture lining material : Soft material used on the fitting surfaces of dentures to reduce trauma to the supporting tissues.

2.114 tissue conditioning material : Material, intended to be placed in contact with tissues, for a limited period, with the aim of assisting their return to healthy condition.

2.115 denture base polymer : Any synthetic polymer used for the construction of that part of a denture which carries the artificial teeth and is usually in contact with the soft tissues.

2.116 copolymer : Polymer consisting of molecules containing large numbers of units of two or more chemically different types.

2.117 methyl methacrylate monomer : Liquid compound, capable of polymerization, having the following molecular structure:



$$CH_2= \underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\underset{|}{C}} - \underset{\displaystyle O}{\underset{||}{C}} - O - CH_3$$

2.118 poly (methyl methacrylate) : Transparent thermoplastic material produced by the polymerization of *methyl methacrylate monomer.*

2.119 mould chart : Illustration of a manufacturer's range of patterns and sizes of artificial teeth.

2.120 vulcanization : Process in which rubber, through a change in its chemical structure (for example cross-linking), is converted to a condition in which the elastic properties are conferred or re-established or improved or extended over a greater range of temperatures. In some cases, the process is carried to a point where the substance becomes rigid.

2.121 vulcanizing agent : Substance which facilitates *vulcanization.*

2.122 dental waxes : Variety of substances or combinations of substances designed to have general and thermoplastic properties similar to those of natural waxes and specially prepared and/or presented for use in the practice of dentistry and/or its associated procedures. (Revision of term **2.053** in **ISO 1942-2 : 1989**).

2.123 inlay wax : Precision casting and carving *dental wax* which, because of its minimal ash residue and controlled dimensional variations is suitable for making *patterns* for cast *restorations* or prostheses, using a lost wax technique. (Revision of term **2.054** in **ISO 1942-2 : 1989**).

2.124 modelling wax : *Dental wax*, which by its composition, properties and presentation is suitable for making patterns of non-metallic parts of dental *restorations* or *prostheses.* (Revision of term **2.055** in **ISO 1942-2 : 1989**).

2.125 elastic recovery (memory effect) of a dental wax : Property of a *dental wax* which, after cooling in the desired shape, can, at room temperature, return to this shape following elastic deformation.

2.126 inert wax; (neutral) (dead) wax : Type of *inlay wax without elastic recovery*, having a degree of plasticity at ambient temperature which makes it suitable for the correction of *patterns.*

2.127 wax for preforms : Type of *inlay wax* having a degree of plasticity at ambient temperature and a minimum of elastic recovery, specially prepared and/or presented for the prefabrication of *patterns* for *castings.*

2.128 mounting wax : Type of *modelling wax*, suitably plastic and *sticky* at room and mouth temperatures, for the arrangement and positioning of teeth on *patterns.*

2.129 sticky wax : Type of *dental wax* for holding components together. Adhesive when melted, it exhibits appropriate rigidity at room and mouth temperatures.

2.130 bath wax : Type of *inlay wax* that can be maintained in the molten state, in a controlled temperature vessel. It withstands numerous melting/solidification cycles without separating into its constituents.

2.131 immersion wax : Type of *bath wax*, elastic or not, which due to its very low solidification shrinkage is used for the preparation of the wax pattern bases by soaking the model in a bath of molten wax.

2.132 calibrated wax : *Dental wax* formed and presented at a precise thickness or dimension.

2.133 wax preforms : *Dental wax* presented in shapes convenient for specific uses.

2.134 adhesive wax : Type of *wax for preforms*, one surface of which has been specially prepared to induce adhesion to the *model.*

2.135 non-adhesive wax : Type of *wax for preforms*, one surface of which has been specially prepared to prevent adhesion to the *model.*

2.136 plasticized wax : *Dental wax* containing synthetic products to reduce its adhesiveness and to improve its surface finish.

2.137 marginal wax; cervical wax : *Inert wax*, non-adhesive, plastic at ambient temperature, designed to improve the marginal fit of wax *patterns.*

2.138 bite rim; occlusion rim : Schematic model of the dental arch attached to a temporary or permanent base for recording jaw relationships.

2.139 bite rim wax; occlusion rim wax : *Dental modelling wax*, for making *bite rims.*

2.140 bite wax : Type of *dental wax*, plastic at mouth temperature, to be applied to the occlusal surface of *bite rims* to fix them together in the desired relationship.

2.141 occlusion wax : Type of *dental wax*, plastic at room and mouth temperature, of contrasting colours, used for the precise registration of intercuspidal relationships.

2.142 milling wax : Laboratory *inlay wax*, very hard, the crystalline characteristics of which make it convenient for chipping with a wax bur.

2.143 block out wax; wax for undercuts : Laboratory wax, having a high melting range temperature, specially presented for the filling of undercuts on *models.*

2.144 artificial tooth : Prefabricated item for use on a dental prosthesis to simulate a natural tooth crown.

2.145 inverted : When referring to the shape of the head of a rotary instruments, or part of it, the shape (conical, truncated cone, hemispherical, etc.) that has its smaller diameter towards the shaft.

2.146 contact indicating material; (deprecated : **bite registration paste**) : Material specially prepared and/or presented to be applied on tooth surfaces to mark the contacts of opposing teeth, restorations or appliances.

2.147 fluoride gel : Preparation in the form of a gel, containing fluorine, in a chemical form and sufficient concentration to permit the treatment of tooth tissue by topical application.

2.148 pit and fissure sealant : Material specially prepared and/or presented for prophylactic sealing of pits and fissures of dental enamel.

2.149 opaquer : Preparation used to mask the colour of underlying structures. It may provide a base colour for aesthetic restoration.

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Regional Offices :	Telephone
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